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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WOODS' MUSEUM.
MOVING JACK, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
at 8 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LONDON ASSURANCE, at 8 P. M. Letter Wallack.
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
STAR OF THE NORTH, at 8 P. M. Miss Kellogg.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
FERREOL, at 8 P. M. G. R. Thorne Jr.
EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
ORCHESTRA, at 8 P. M. Letter Wallack.
PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.
CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
DUMPTY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES,
at 8 P. M.

BOVARY THEATRE.
BEN McCULLOUGH, at 8 P. M. Letter Wallack.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Panny Davenport.
CABARET OF MUSIC.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, at 8 P. M.
GERMANIA THEATRE.
KREUZFEUR, at 8 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warm, with possibly light rains, followed by cooler and clearing weather.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by first mail postage orders must be sent direct to this office. *Trains free.*

WE SHOULD LIKE TO SEE A Molly Maguire brought before Recorder Hackett for sentence.

TILDEN, THURMAN OR BAYARD as the Presidential candidate, with the prospect of the remaining two in the Cabinet, would decide the result of the Presidential election before the day of voting arrived.

THE CENTENNIAL.—A brief but very clear account is given in our Philadelphia letter of the actual condition of the great departments of the Centennial Exhibition. Some of them will hardly be ready by the 10th, yet our correspondent thinks the general arrangements for the opening are better than those of Paris or Vienna.

BAYARD, of Delaware, President of the United States, with Tilden, of New York, and Thurman, of Ohio, at the head of the Treasury and State departments, would soon redeem the nation from the disgrace of national corruption and make the American citizen again proud of his country, her rulers and her institutions.

THERE IS ONE QUESTION the people of New York, Jersey City and Brooklyn desire to be answered.—Whether the recent dynamite explosion was the result of an accident or of a plot? That point should be settled in a few days.

JOHN BRIGHT does not favor woman suffrage, and refuses to believe that men are tyrants and women slaves. We present his arguments on the subject to our readers to-day, feeling that this momentous question has got to be settled in order to restore peace to our distracted community.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, President of the United States, with Thurman, of Ohio, and Bayard, of Delaware, in his Cabinet, would lead the nation back to the best days of the Republic, and win for us once more the respect of the world.

A FATAL RIOT IN TURKEY.—Startling news comes from Salonica, where a riot took place on Saturday between the Christians and Turks. The assassination of the German and French consuls, the sending of a French fleet to Salonica, the action Germany will certainly take, will complicate the Eastern situation very seriously. Even our government is now brought into the trouble, by the assertion that the American Consul gave advice which led to the disturbance.

THURMAN, of Ohio, President of the United States, with Tilden, of New York, and Bayard, of Delaware, as his Cabinet advisers, would purify the public service, give renewed strength and stability to republican institutions, unite the country, insure the perfect equality of the States, establish the finances of the nation on a sound basis, and give us power, credit and respect abroad.

THE DISHONEST JEHS of NEW YORK are being overhauled by their victims, and many facts brought to light show how far these men abuse the confidence of their employers. As far as the minor expenditures incidental to horse ownership go we think that a printed tariff submitted to the proprietors would go a good way to reform the evil.

THE LIFE OF FATHER McELROY, of whom we give a biographical sketch elsewhere, is almost co-existent with the life of the United States. At the age of ninety-four, he is the oldest Catholic priest in America and the oldest Jesuit in the world. Few of the men who were born near the time when American independence was proclaimed have had as interesting careers as this venerable clergyman.

The Democratic candidate and His Prospects—Governor Tilden's Opportunity.

Governor Tilden at the present moment occupies a better position than any other candidate whose name has been mentioned in connection with the St. Louis nomination. He has certainly managed his canvass thus far with shrewdness and judgment, and he will probably go before the Convention with a greater positive strength than that of any competitor. Calculations at Washington carefully made give him two hundred and eighty-eight votes at the commencement. Others are expected to turn to him after having cast one vote for their favorites or in accordance with instructions, so that he is said to be likely to lead in the subsequent ballots. Although a good share of guesswork necessarily enters into these calculations we see no reason to doubt the conclusion to which in this instance they lead. A position at the head of the balloting is unquestionably an important advantage to gain, especially as the South is well known to be prepared to go over in a body to any candidate for whom the Northern States may manifest a decided preference. It has been frequently alleged that the South and the West would act in concert and agree upon a Western candidate, but as yet there is no indication and there appears to be little prospect of a voluntary concentration of the Western States on any Western name that has heretofore been canvassed. Indeed, a union of the conflicting elements in the West seems more likely to take place on a candidate from some outside State than upon one of their own aspirants, or if a Western candidate should eventually be successful it is probable that he will be one who will be taken by the hand and led into the front rank by influences outside his own section. Hence, at the commencement of the struggle for the prize of the St. Louis nomination, it seems tolerably certain that, with the large vote of New York to back him, Governor Tilden will take the lead in the balloting.

But where a two-third vote is required to nominate the candidate who leads in the early heats does not always win the race, and it is essential to the success of the democracy that the nomination at St. Louis should not be forced upon the Convention by sheer strength, but should be made in a manner to inspire public confidence and to harmonize and consolidate the party all over the Union. If the democratic candidate be one who can carry unanimity of action and something like enthusiasm into the Convention, and whose personal qualities commend him to the confidence of the people, he will in all probability be the next President of the United States. The people are fully alive to the necessity of checking the progress of the corruption that is eating away the life of the nation; but there is still a want of confidence in the democracy owing to the folly and indiscretion of some of the representative men of the party. It will require much wisdom and entire honesty of purpose in those who will control the action of the National Convention to overcome this difficulty. We do not doubt that it can be overcome by prudence on the part of the delegates and self-denial on the part of some of the candidates. The people would rather seek reform through an entire political change in the national administration than trust to the chance of securing it through a mere transfer of power from the hands of President Grant to those of some other republican. But they will require, not only that the democratic candidate shall be acceptable on the score of established honesty and capacity, but that the Convention which nominates him shall give proof of its own sincerity by the harmony with which it acts, and that the candidate shall enter the canvass with the prestige of a united party to aid him in the contest. Everybody knows what characteristics are demanded in a nominee at this time. Governor Seymour, Senator Kernan and Mr. Adams have expressed in substance, and each in his characteristic way, the thought that the Presidential candidate who will fill the popular idea must be one who will bear upon his forehead his platform of principles, who will be personally known to the people as the possessor of courage, honesty and brains; courage to destroy with a strong hand the evils of the past; honesty to insure a pure public service in the future; "brains" to reconstruct out of the existing "chaos" a government that will be respected at home and abroad. No one will question that Governor Tilden can claim all these qualifications; yet his nomination without harmony and unanimity in the Convention would be valueless. He must carry his party with him and be its free choice, or his defeat would be as certain as would that of an improper candidate unanimously chosen.

It will not do for Governor Tilden to ignore the fact that there is a powerful element opposed to him in his own State, and that it may be difficult to conciliate those democrats from Ohio and Pennsylvania who believe that their defeat at the polls last November was mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Tilden and his friends. In referring to the opposition to the Governor in New York we must not be understood as attaching any importance to the fight made against him by Tammany. That organization, as at present constituted, does not represent the democracy of the city, and has few, if any, sympathizers in the State outside the metropolis. The Tammany delegates who will go to St. Louis and protest and labor against Mr. Tilden's nomination, although compelled to vote for him as a unit in the Convention, are not entitled to consideration. Many of them do not even reside in, much less represent, the districts from which they untruthfully profess to have been chosen, while others have only recently been repudiated by the New York democracy and defeated at the polls in a city having nearly sixty thousand democratic majority. But independent of Tammany there is an important element in the State hostile to Mr. Tilden as a candidate which might put the electoral vote of New York in jeopardy should his hostility not be removed. If the State democracy can be united on Mr. Tilden, if the difficulty in the West and in Pennsylvania can be smoothed over, and if

the St. Louis Convention will heartily and with unanimity make our Governor the standard bearer of the party, his election will be almost assured. But it will not do for him to force a nomination at the risk of a divided and distracted party. With the large vote of New York in his hands as a unit in the Convention he might possibly do so. But it would be a sacrificial act. For the gratification of a profitless ambition Mr. Tilden would draw upon himself the mortification of defeat, and on the nation the misfortune of a continuance of republican rule.

Mr. Tilden will do no such act. His championship of reform is honest, earnest and unselfish, and he "has a head." He will see that an opportunity offers to distinguish himself and to serve the people better than by securing the coveted nomination. If he should become convinced that his party does not heartily desire, and will not cheerfully accept, his nomination, he can forego his honorable ambition for the good of the whole country, and by using his great influence to control the nomination he can insure that the candidate will be one who will deserve and can command success. This he will certainly have the power to accomplish. To use a familiar expression, he has two strings to his bow. He can nominate one of two unexceptionable candidates—Thurman, of Ohio, or Bayard, of Delaware. The name of Bayard, synonymous with honor and loyalty, would awaken a warm sympathy throughout the country; yet it may be doubted whether it would be available at this time. The republicans are seeking to raise old sectional issues and to revive the bitter feelings engendered by the war for the purpose of diverting attention from the corruption of their party, and the nomination of the able Senator from Delaware might aid them in this purpose. But Thurman, standing, as it were, at the cross-roads of the nation, can unite all sections—North and South, East and West. His ability is unquestioned, his character unstained. He satisfies Seymour's motto of "honesty," and Adams' watchword of "head." He is sound on the financial question, while his connection with Governor Allen would be likely to lead the Ohio nationalists to accept him before any other candidate if put forward with Tilden as his champion. Governor Tilden would then occupy with Thurman the same relation that Mr. Seward occupied with Lincoln; and with Thurman President, and Tilden and Bayard in his Cabinet, we should have an administration as able as any that has ever ruled at Washington, and might look with confidence for a return to that purity and honesty for which the national government was distinguished in its better days.

Our Paris Cable Letter.

The breaking of the cables and the sudden interruption of communication by the injured lines threw the entire weight of the international exchange of news and commercial despatches on the cable of the Direct Cable Company, which was consequently overcrowded with work. Owing to this unfortunate circumstance we were unable to present to our readers, as usual, the gossipy cable letter from Paris, which has been one of the distinguished features of the Sunday HERALD. This fact alone shows how important it is for the social and business requirements of both continents that several cable lines should be kept in constant readiness to transmit the news of the day, and that the claims for exclusive patronage by any line should only receive recognition when the facilities and reliability of that line were rendered superior to all others. Some of our contemporaries have taken exception to an enterprise which can only be carried out at a considerable expense, deeming the game not worth the candle. But it is precisely by this lighter part of the cable despatches that the change which the cable has made in the world is most impressed on the mind of the general reader. The people are no longer surprised that the cable gives them the facts of great moment which occurred in London or Paris yesterday; but when it gives them the chat, the small talk, the jests, the current humor of the hour, then they comprehend that the press has at its disposal a machinery by the use of which London and Paris are brought as near to us for news purposes as Albany and Washington. We present in to-day's HERALD our Paris cable letter, which was delayed in transmission, as described. By it we are informed that the Bonapartists are at work encouraging the amnesty agitation, in the hope of introducing an element of discord in the discussions and councils of the Republic. Rochefort is busy stinging like a political hornet every one against whom he believes he has a grievance, and M. Rouher is likely to be prosecuted for his fierce anti-republican address to the Corsicans at Ajaccio. The fête day of the ex-Empress Eugénie has been celebrated at Chislehurst, and a number of interesting events in the Parisian world of literature and art are noted. Altogether, our Paris cable letter presents to the readers of the HERALD a perfect reflex of the condition of affairs in the French capital, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

THE PRESIDENTIAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE.—Only one person can be elected President of the United States to succeed General Grant, and only two persons can win the honor of a nomination from the great political parties. Yet a score of ambitious politicians are straining to secure the prize, and scarcely one of them will pass through the ordeal unscathed. The Presidential field this year is a slaughter house for aspirants. Pendleton has been killed outright. Grant has been mortally wounded. Blaine, Robeson, Jewell and Hendricks have all been put upon the rack. Morton has been attacked, but up to this time he has defended himself vigorously and turned the tables on his assailants. Conkling is destined to come in for his share of assault, and even Tilden does not escape. Mini-ter Washburne has been indirectly branded with an alleged connection with the Seneca Store Company, so that nearly every candidate may count upon having to run the gauntlet of slander. Very few have escaped whose names have as yet appeared before the public. The question is, Is the game worth the cost?

The Explosion in Jersey City.

The physical features of the explosion in Jersey City will no doubt have a thorough scientific investigation. It was in every respect remarkable. Although not one life was lost the effects of the explosion were felt within a radius of ten miles, and yet were, so far as we can ascertain, not felt with equal force. In Jersey City houses were shaken from their bases, their roofs, glass was shattered, and the gaslight was extinguished. The North River, with its bed of mud, did not prevent the shock from reaching the island of New York. There was not only reverberation of the air, but a tremor of the earth. The East River did not stop the force of the explosion, which was distinctly felt in Brooklyn. It is a singular fact that, although it was felt at Wallack's Theatre, "the audience rising en masse," it was not noticed by people in that immediate neighborhood. These facts and those which are yet to be ascertained will furnish a basis for very interesting scientific speculation. Three cities divided by two rivers felt convulsions which seemed to be simultaneous, and yet the force of the explosion appeared to be unequally distributed.

But the event has a deeper interest than can be found in physical phenomena. There are grave suspicions that this explosion was not the result of an accident, but that it was carefully arranged for purposes of revenge and crime. There has been for several weeks a large number of laborers employed in building the new tunnel of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, twelve hundred or more, and there have been several strikes for increased wages, and much bitter feeling between the men who would work and the men who would not. The strikers have vowed that they would have revenge, and the evidence we print to-day indicates that they sought to find it by this colossal crime. They intended, it is said, not only to destroy the new Bergen tunnel, but to kill a large number of men, non-strikers, who were to leave work at the time of the explosion, and who would necessarily pass near the magazine.

If this theory be true—and we are sorry to say that it is probably true, and certainly made possible by the recent revelations of the Molly Maguires in the coal regions—then we have in our working classes moral elements of destruction more alarming than any that exist in dynamite. If these dissatisfied strikers, in order to revenge their real or fancied wrongs upon a contractor or a company, or their more intelligent fellows, deliberately fired a magazine, the explosion of which destroyed the property of men who had never injured them and might have lost hundreds of lives, they were worse than the Turks who massacred the other day the Christians in Salonica. It was cowardly and brutal. The innocent and the offenders might have been involved alike in the catastrophe. Such a crime recalls the Thomassen plot to destroy an ocean steamer by the explosion of dynamite, for the purpose of obtaining the insurance upon worthless goods he had shipped. It must be conceded that these Molly Maguires were not quite as fiendish as the devil who invented an infernal machine to sink the Mosel, with all her crew, to the bottom of the Atlantic. They acted from passion and sought revenge, while he was moved by the coldest calculation, and had but mercenary aims. Yet when we consider such delicate degrees of crime there is very little difference between them. It is hardly worth while to debate the question whether one murderer is blacker than another. We can only look down into abysses of horrible possibilities. Here we are confronted with the fact that our society contains moral forces of ignorance and passion and diabolical cunning, which, like the three ingredients of gunpowder—nitre, sulphur and carbon—when justly combined, need only a spark to scatter destruction all around. Our duty is to make such combinations impossible—to stamp out the organizations which are the parents of these crimes. If the magazine at the Bergen tunnel was kindled by the Molly Maguires there can be no higher duty imposed upon the authorities than to find out the ringleaders and make of them examples which shall be more terrible than even the explosion they planned.

The Sermons Yesterday.

Fervent heat and fervent piety combined to make yesterday a remarkable day among the church-going people of our community. The first condition brought them out of doors and the second naturally led them to the churches. There they were refreshed by the breath of religion, which wafts men's thoughts from the heated and stormy struggles of life to the calm and blissful contemplation of an eternity of repose. Well suited to the times were the remarks of Father Lilly, at the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, in which he showed how impossible it is to serve two masters, and that an inordinate love of the world is one of the most fruitful sources of evil. At the Church of the Pilgrims Dr. Storrs spoke of the reconciliation between God and man brought about by the redemption. The Rev. Dr. Morgan preached impressively on "The glory which shall be revealed in us," and at Masonic Temple Dr. Frothingham spoke on the beautiful subject of "Forgiveness." The Rev. James M. Pullman led his hearers into a consideration of the future state and the possibility of recognizing our friends in immortality, and Mr. Hepworth preached impressively on "The Fatherhood of God." At St. Patrick's Cathedral Father Kearney preached on the necessity of good example, taking as his text, "Let your conversation be good before the Gentiles." Mr. Beecher spoke on the appreciation of high moral qualities, and showed that beauty attaches to spiritual as well as material things. At the other churches equally interesting subjects were treated with the ability that distinguishes our metropolitan divines.

GENERAL PLEASANTON'S THEORIES.—To-day the HERALD presents its readers with an exposition of further novel and interesting cosmic theories advanced by General Augustus J. Pleasanton, of Philadelphia. As they have already been adverted to in these

columns, it is merely necessary to inform the curious that they will find in them occasion for attractive speculation and entertaining reading very much out of the beaten track. Founded or unfounded, they are bold, incisive and original, and will undoubtedly attract considerable attention from scientific men.

The Pope's Health.

The special telegram from Rome which is published in the HERALD to-day announces a rapid decline of the physical powers of the Pope, and indicates that, to a certain extent, his mental faculties are also impaired. His Holiness, it is said, very feeble in body. Two prelates of the Church are required to aid him to move about during the ceremony of Vatican receptions, and he has given up his routine custom of blessing the religious symbols which are presented to him by numerous pilgrims, and refuses to speak any language except the Italian, thus disappointing hundreds of devotees who travelled from France to the centre of Catholic unity. His voice remains strong as ever. The bodily decline of the Pontiff is not a cause for alarm. Should he live until the 13th of the present month he will have completed the eighty-fourth year of his age. He has endured many hardships since the time of his first missionary labor in South America, and has borne many and grievous ecclesiastical tribulations. In the ordinary course of human events he cannot live long, but it should be borne in mind, however, that the weather in Rome at this season of the year is very dangerous to aged people. The Pope has been affected by this Italian summer fever almost yearly since his return to Europe from Peru. That his voice should remain strong may, however, be regarded as a favorable sign. It is well known that Pío Nono is somewhat eccentric in his likes and dislikes, and very stubborn in the defence of his ideas. His refusal to speak except in Italian is just his manner of indicating to the world that of his country, Italy, the language alone remains to him.

Swinburne and Ruskin.

We give on another page of the HERALD some pithy features of haps and mishaps in the literary world of the great metropolis. It is a quaint story that is told of the cause for the expulsion of the poet Swinburne from that dim little byway, the Arts Club. He danced a jig on the hats of the company. If you touch a Londoner's hat you touch the tenderest, the most sensitive point of all his relations with the visible facts of this life—his dignity, his pride, his conscience, his honor. London has many idols, but none of such consequence as the stovepipe hat. That hat is the emblem of respectability, of probity, of a clean bill of health, morally, socially and physically. Anything favorable may be believed of a man in a stovepipe hat; but Rothschilds themselves would not discount the paper of a man in any other kind of headgear. In the incident at the Arts Club there is a new illustration of this regard for the great headpiece of the age. Swinburne has indulged in many vagaries. He has recognized no limit in the moral law, nor even in good manners. He has not merely spoken disrespectfully of the Equator, like Sydney Smith's friend; he has sneered at all the cardinal points of British faith, and all with impunity; but he puts his foot on that last stronghold of British dignity—the stovepipe hat—and that proves too much for an outraged patience. Any other injury could be endured; that one must be avenged, and so out goes Swinburne. Our correspondent tells a very pretty story of Ruskin and a little American pupil, which gives a glimpse at the brighter side of this gentleman's character, of which the public has heard less than of the side which represents him as a perennial snarler at almost all things under the sun. It is a story of the sort that is very pleasant to hear told of a man of this class, for the world likes to know, finally, that the gentler elements are not left out in the making of a man of great capacity.

The Democratic Triumvirate.

Thurman, Tilden and Bayard may, if they will, divide between them the world of this great Republic. They, with the democratic vote behind them and with public sentiment in its present condition, may as potentially parcel out the nation as did Antony, Octavius and Lepidus the ancient world. With any one of these three in the Presidential office, and the other two in the Cabinet, they would give to a democratic administration the advantage of great political knowledge and experience; great weight morally and intellectually, and an imposing prestige. With such a President as any one of these would make, buttressed and supported by the others, the country would regard with confidence the party that it deems it needful to put in power but that it yet hesitates to trust. Honesty in office, reform in civil service, hard money, social tranquility, commercial prosperity, would be almost guaranteed by an Executive thus made up. With a pledge, or any political certainty that the two who cannot be elected would be associated with the Executive by appointment, it would be deemed of less consequence what section of the country was really honored by the nomination and the formality of the election of one of the number. At a time when a great part of the nation wanted Mr. Seward in the Presidency, and another part Mr. Lincoln—though the latter was chosen at the polls and appointed the former—they so worked together, shoulder to shoulder, in the great cause that except for the formalities of the case it really was of no consequence whatever which one the people had officially named. It would be the same with the three prominent and possible men of the democratic party. West and South would consent that New York should nominate if they can respectively be sure that their men will be associated with him. New York would equally consent that either of the other sections should nominally carry the Convention on the same condition. Will there be wisdom enough in the democratic councils to secure a result like this, or will the supremacy of the superior men be lost through a conflict of their friends to secure for each one the first place? Will the lions fight over the prize till it is carried away by a jackal?

Miniature Yachting.

After a growth of three years the sport of miniature yachting has reached such magnitude it now engages the attention of old as well as young men. Borrowing the idea from England the clever sighted sons of prominent yachtsmen in Brooklyn in the summer of 1873 had built two or three experimental models and regularly sailed them on the lake at Prospect Park. It proved such a pleasant pastime that other boats were constructed, and the number increased rapidly. The parents of the boys encouraged the interest manifested by them in the healthful recreation, and summer after summer it has grown and developed, until now it ranks with the more useful pastimes of the day. Veteran yachtsmen have caught the infection, and old shipmasters are not above attending every regatta, but take part in rigging and sailing the boats. On regular sailing days the shores of the lake in Prospect Park are crowded with representative people, and carriages by the score, filled with ladies, early select the more eligible places to witness the races. Thus, from the smallest of beginnings, there are now three or four large model yacht clubs in this vicinity. The more important of these are the Prospect Park, the American and the Long Island clubs. The latter is incorporated, the act of incorporation giving, in a nutshell, the aim of the founders, which is that "The purpose of our association is to facilitate the construction and actual operation of a school of full models of yachts and of other vessels, under conditions calculated to illustrate their advantages and defects, with the hope of developing in this way much more completely than by the old system of office half models the laws of proportion, adjustment and rig, which in like manner and on the scale of full use affect our sailing and steam marine."

Appreciating the importance of the pastime, and what its pursuit may develop, the Commissioners of Parks in Brooklyn have encouraged it in every possible way. They have set aside a lake peculiarly adapted to satisfactory trials of speed, appointed watchmen to overlook the sport, keep good order and render any aid required by the smaller boys. It is their intention to build a house soon, where the larger boats can be safely placed between races, and, at the same time, be on exhibition to visitors. While this spirit of encouragement is so manifest by the park officials in Brooklyn it is not so marked in New York. True, the Park Commissioners last summer allowed the miniature yachts to be sailed on a small pond difficult to reach and poorly located, but they have failed to extend the hand of fellowship to the "yachtsmen." Consequently the sport only drags its weary way along in our city. This should not be. Miniature yachting is a pastime that deserves the warmest support, and if a proper pond can be obtained in Central Park and equal facilities extended for its pursuit as are found in Brooklyn the young yachtsmen of New York will not long be behind those of their sister city. Give the boys a chance, Messrs. Commissioners, and soon there will be match races between the representative boats of the several clubs that will prove almost as interesting as those between our larger yachts.

THE AMERICAN LABOR REFORM LEAGUE held its annual convention in this city yesterday. It resolved that the late William B. Astor was "a great rent thief," and that "his peer in crime, A. T. Stewart, was a profit thief." We suggest to this society that instead of calling the dead unseemly names it would be better employed in exposing the Molly Maguires and their dynamite friends in Jersey.

THERE IS SOME ONE to turn State's evidence against his comrades in the gunpowder plot. The Jersey City authorities should not find it hard to lay their hands upon that man.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Kilpatrick is lecturing in Iowa.
Brigham Young's family has the measles.
John L. Davenport congratulated Rawcock.
Virginia democrats are talking much about Bayard.
Littlejohn and Little Johnny no longer belong to the same party.
Georgia convicts are let out to labor for their board and guarding.
General N. P. Banks has signified his intention of remaining a democrat.
Princess Louise, of England, is chatty, and funny, and also paints for the Royal Academy.
A German writes that the people of Glasgow are rude, coarse and vulgar, and have no heart tenderness.
In some parts of France people ornament the fronts of their houses by draping them with the household linen. Emulation is thus fostered.
Mlle. Merkus, the "Dutch Amazon" who has been fighting in Herzegovina, is twenty-four, of middle height and very wealthy. She dresses in male attire.
An Irishman has just sued a fellow countryman at Kilkenny for selling him a bullock with a false tail, though the defendant testified that it was put on only to switch off the flies.
Sam Bard, editor of the *Alabama State Journal*, says—"It is about as hard for an Alabama democrat editor to be honest as it would be for a snake to stand upright and walk upon the tip end of his tail."
Captain Cook asked an Australian what the name of a certain animal was, and the man replied, "I do not understand you," or, in his own language, "Kun-garoo." This is the way that animal, with the domestic vest pocket, got its name.
Dr. Richardson writes:—"The researches of physical science during the past forty years have led to the knowledge that certain marked diseases, presumed in previous times to have been derived from occult sources, have, in fact, their origin from animal foods."
At the beginning of the Revolution the religious bodies most conspicuous in power were in the following order of importance: The Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians; and there were in the whole country only twenty-six of the Roman Catholic clergy.
Professor M. Williams, writing of India, says—"I have found no people in Europe more religious, none more patiently persevering in common duties, none more docile and amenable to authority, none more courteous or respectful toward age and learning, none more dutiful to parents, none more intelligent."
The coaching fever is epidemic, and everybody is eager to ride on the century-old coach. Large crowds congregate daily at the Brunsvick to see the vehicle arrive and depart, and the excitement is great. It forms one of the prettiest and most novel scenes New York has had for a long time.—*Daily Graphic*.
Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, in his argument before the House of Representatives in the contest of Hays vs. Greeley, describes the conservative party of Virginia as composed of four kind democrats, red-headed whigs and Greenies, and said that under no circumstances would he ally himself to such an organization. Politics in Virginia, he said, were so much democratic that even the trees wept turpentine. When he was Governor he would have hanged Greeley had he caught him. He praised General Grant as a magnanimous hero and worthy to receive the sword of Robert E. Lee.